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FD-16  
(3-9-54)

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

DETROIT

MICROFILMED

DFB 53236

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 4/20/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/7,13,26;2/25; 3/1,10,15,16,18, 24,30,4/11,13, 14,18,20/55	REPORT MADE BY SA FRANCIS J. PRASEK
TITLE MIKULAS HOLEJKO, wa. Nestor Holejko			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R & CZ

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject interviewed 4/13/55. Advised he was active in resistance movement against Nazis in 1939; collaborated with Polish government in aiding escape of refugees to Poland in 1939; never member of "V BOJ"; arrested by Gestapo in 1939; released to work in Junkers aircraft plant in Prague, 1940-1945; arrested in 1945 and escaped in Germany, 1945; made anti-Communist speeches in Innsbruck, Austria, and presently sought by Czech Communist Police, formerly acquainted with present Czech CP leaders, opposed to CP and never member of any CP or group.

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## DETAILS:

At Detroit, Michigan:

On April 13, 1955, the Subject was interviewed in a Bureau car by SA HARVEY V. PETERS and SA FRANCIS J. PRASEK.

The Subject furnished background information regarding himself as follows. The Subject stated he was a Polish citizen at the time of the Nazi German occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1939, and said he was cooperating with the Polish ambassador in Prague, Czechoslovakia in securing the passage of refugees from Czechoslovakia into Poland. He stated that at such time

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Poland had not as yet been occupied and the Polish Government was aiding the flight of persons from Czechoslovakia to Poland for the purpose of political asylum. Subject stated he was also acquainted with an employee of the United States Embassy in Prague, whose name was DIMEGLIO and whose wife resided in the HOLEJKO home for a time, and that DIMEGLIO is presently residing in Florida and would know of HOLEJKO's activities in this regard.

Subject further stated that the Polish government was aiding a resistance group which was known as "V BOJ" which group was organized in the main by the Union of Social Democrats, Students, and Intellectuals. He stated this group consisted mostly of members of the Social Democratic Party and related groups and did not, to the best of his knowledge, contain any persons who were Communists or sympathetic to the Communist cause. He stated that the Communist Party was an "illegal party" in Poland and, since "V BOJ" had the sanction of the Polish Government, it would not seem logical that the Polish Government would give aid to an "illegal party" or its members.

HOLEJKO stated he was not a member of "V BOJ" but he collaborated with it to the extent that his work with the Polish Government would have brought him in contact with the group.

HOLEJKO further stated that in 1939 Russia and Germany were at peace and to the best of his knowledge the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia was not opposed to Nazi Germany. He stated that after Germany's attack against Russia the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia formed a resistance group, which opposed the Nazis, but it was a separate and distinct organization that never lost its identity with the Communist Party. HOLEJKO stated there was never any cooperation between "V BOJ" and the resistance group organized by the Communist Party, to the best of his knowledge.

The Communist Party, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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HOLEJKO stated that in 1939 at the time Czechoslovakia was made a protectorate by the German Government, he was instructed (as a Polish citizen) it would be necessary for him to report at the Czech State Police Headquarters. When he did so, he claims, he was held for three days, and when released, he was advised he could remain in Prague, could not leave the city, could not change his address, and would be required to obtain official permission before making any change in status. He stated that about 15 to 30 days later he was again questioned and released after being instructed to report every week to police headquarters. At this time he was told to turn in all contraband and when he stated that he had none, his home was searched by the Gestapo but none was found.

HOLEJKO stated that in November, 1939, he found a copy of a mimeographed leaflet entitled "V BOJ" in his mailbox. Shortly thereafter he was visited by an individual, whom he suspected of being with the Gestapo, who saw the copy of "V BOJ" in his possession. HOLEJKO stated that he was subsequently arrested by two Gestapo agents and taken to Pankrat Prison in Prague where he was questioned about the leaflet and beaten when he told the story of his finding the leaflet. He stated he was accused of being a member of "V BOJ" and, when asked why he did not turn the leaflet in to the Gestapo, he replied that he feared the Gestapo would not believe his story of finding the leaflet. He stated he was then shipped to Dresden, Germany, for trial and there he was accused of aiding the escape of one FRANTISEK KOCOREK from Czechoslovakia. He stated he told the Gestapo that so far as he knew KOCOREK was in a German concentration camp but the Gestapo informed him that KOCOREK had escaped and they felt HOLEJKO was instrumental in this escape.

HOLEJKO stated he remained in custody of the Gestapo in Dresden until the summer of 1940; was returned to Prague during the summer of 1940; after the Gestapo failed to prove his connection with KOCOREK's escape, and was released in Prague. He stated he was unemployed in Prague and lived with his family there until 1941 at which time he was sent by the Germans to

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an "employment center" where he was referred to the Junkers Aircraft Plant in Prague to work as an electrical engineer. He stated he worked there until March of 1945 at which time he was once again arrested by the Gestapo and taken to Germany.

Upon his arrival in Germany, the guards, who had accompanied him, deserted the German service and he was able to escape custody. HOLEJKO stated he was then able to make his way on foot to the Swiss border and took refuge in Switzerland until the end of the war.

HOLEJKO stated that in 1939 he had been able, through his connections with the Polish government, to provide for the safety of his four year old son and after the war he attempted to bring his family out of Czechoslovakia but was unable to do so because the Czech government refused to grant his family the necessary passports and papers. HOLEJKO said he tried to arrange his family's escape from Czechoslovakia but failed to do so. He stated his family currently resides in Prague, Czechoslovakia and to the best of his knowledge, they have made no attempts to escape.

HOLEJKO stated that from Switzerland he ultimately made his way to Innsbruck, Austria, in 1945, where he became Chairman of the Association of Polish Displaced Persons. He stated that while in Innsbruck, he made an anti-Communist speech before a meeting of Displaced Persons, which was very much resented by those persons in the audience who were sympathetic to the Communist Party.

HOLEJKO stated he has been informed by his family and friends in Czechoslovakia that the Czech Communist police have made numerous inquiries of his family and other associates as to his whereabouts. Though they supposedly did not state the reason why they were seeking him, he feels the police are seeking him because of his anti-Communist speeches and activities. He stated his son had been denied the right to attend college or university despite the fact that he is an exceptional student and this may be the result of HOLEJKO being sought by the Czech police.

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HOLEJKO stated that he sends packages to his family under an assumed name in order that the Czech authorities will not become aware his family has knowledge of his whereabouts.

HOLEJKO stated he is well acquainted with Communist Party members who are now in power in Czechoslovakia by virtue of the fact that many of these men were his classmates at the Technical University in Prague. He claimed ZAPOTOCKY, who currently heads the Czech government, and SLANSKY, who has been tried as a "traitor to the People's Government," were two of the men who were at the University with him. He stated that NEJEDLY, a high government official, was a professor at the University and that he knows him inasmuch as he (HOLEJKO) attended lectures and classes conducted by NEJEDLY.

HOLEJKO also stated he knew many "ideological Communists" such as BABROVICH, who was called to Warsaw, Poland, by the Communist Party and subsequently imprisoned, and Dr. BACHINSKY who was recalled to Moscow and there executed in 1928. He stated he also knew SLIVKA, a Communist member of the Czech parliament, who escaped to Warsaw, Poland, in 1939 and there tried to combine the Polish and Czech Communist Parties. He stated quite possibly his knowledge of these persons and their Communist activities may be one of the reasons he is sought by the Czech Communist Police.

HOLEJKO said he has recently received communications from one LEO HIEBNER in Munich, Germany. He described HIEBNER as a close friend of his son, LONGRIN HOLEJKO. HIEBNER wrote him that he had escaped from Prague, Czechoslovakia and that he is arranging for emmigration to the United States. HOLEJKO stated HIEBNER has advised him he will contact him upon his arrival in the United States.

HOLEJKO further advised he has never been a member of any armed forces of any nation and has never held any type of military office.

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HOLEJKO claimed he has never been a member of the Communist Party in any country and is opposed to the Communist Party and the Communist cause. He stated he intends to become a citizen of the United States and he owes allegiance to no other country or form of government.

T-1, another government agency which conducts security type investigations, advised on April 13, 1954, that a confidential source abroad has stated that HOLEJKO was a member of a Communist Party underground group known as "BOJ" and that in 1942, Subject was called to Moscow but refused to go. Four other members of "BOJ" (names unknown) did go to Moscow and were there executed.

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